MEN YORK TERRALD SATERDAY JULY IN SERVING

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- A PLASE OF LIGHTNING. Matinee at 1 to

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. - VIRGINIA MUMMY-THE NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTY DEMPTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th str. BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery. -Comits Vocalism, Negro Minerallsy, &c. Matines at 2%. DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. - MR. A. BURNETT,

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue. -POPULAR NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

### THE NEWS.

#### EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening. July 17.

The British Cabinet accepts the American view of the foreign paturalization question, and Lord Stanley ims announced the fact officially to the government in Washington, Cardinal Cullen is ill in Dublin. The Spanish military arrests have been

Consols Dill, money. Five-twenties 7214 London and 76% a 76% in Frankfort. Paris Bourse firmer. Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11d. 1114d. Breadstuffs weak. Provisions without ma CONGRESS

In the Senate vesterday Messrs, Joseph D. Abbott and John 1001, Senators elect from North Carolina, or credentials and were sworn in. The Three Per Cant Temporary Loan bill was taken up. and after descreeing to Mr. Trumbull's amendment providing for the sale of gold in the Treasury abov \$40,000,000 the bill was passed. The act is small, comprising but a single section, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an addition amount, not to exceed \$25,000,000, of certificates. bearing three per cent interest, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring compound interest note: principal and interest payable on demand in lawful money. Notice was given that Louisiana had adopte the fourteenth amendment to the constitution and her Senatora elect. Messrs. W. P. Kellogg and John S. Harris, presenting their credentials, were sworp in. A bill was passed granting Henri St. Marie \$10,000 for the capture of John H. Surratt. The bill the purchase of Alaska was taken up and passed The Defletency Appropriation bill was discussed an amended during the evening session and passed.

In the House the credentials of the four member

elect from Louisiana were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. The Funding bill wa taken up, and nearly the entire afternoon and even ing sessions were occupied in discussing amend ments, some of them of an important character

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Further advices by the cable from Rio Janeiro re port that the ailles in Paraguay had commenced another vigorous bombardment of Fort Humaita. The Paraguayans had made a sortie, but were re-

The heated term ended quite abruptly on Thursday night, the thermometer indicating a decrease of twelve degrees in the heat. At three P. M. yesterday, however, the mercury rose again to eighty-eight degrees, and twenty-four cases of death were reonis vesterday indicated one hundred degrees; in Montgomery, Ala., it indicated one hundred and four degrees; while in New Orleans it only indicated eighty-six degrees, and has not risen above ninety degrees during the season.

In the Georgia Legislature yesterday the Comports. In the Senate no one was found ineligible were informed of the fact. In the House two mem bers were reported ineligible, but the subject of

In the South Carolina House of Representative the seats of several democrats are contested and the

A serious root occurred in Millican, Texas, on the 15th inst, and continued the next day. It is said to negro member of the Loyal League, who was sur posed to have been hung by white men, but who has

sixty lives are supposed to have been lost. Eisewhere in our columns this morning we give list of vessels composing our various naval squa rons. The greater portion of our navy, having beer built during the last six years, are supplied with armaments and appliances which render them su-perior in all respects to the war ships of any other

A dissertation on tenement houses, recently published by Dr. W. F. Thomas, gives some valuable information on an important subject. It is believed that there are twenty thousand tenement houses in this city, which contain, on an average, four familie to each story, with five persons to each family, each person having about fifteen square feet of gr area and four hundred and eighty cubic feet of airone thousand cubic feet of air being absolutely neces-sary for the health of each individual. . A woman named Mary Woolley was found dead

in her house, a shanty, in Fifty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, yesterday morning. She is sup-posed to have been murdered, as cries were heard proceeding from her room the night before and a family which had been living on her bounty have

peared. strike of the Philadelphia gas men still continues and the city is in darkness. The newspaper offices generally use candles, and only a few theatres

The steamer Providence on her last trip from this city to Bristol was beeched in order to repair a leak in a supply pipe. She was backed off after the leak was repaired and reached Bristol at eight o'clock

yesterday morning.

The Missouri Republican State Convention have nominated Congressman McClurg for Governor.

At a meeting of the master masons a list of un finished buildings in this city which are to remain a a standstill until the journeymen come to terms was read. It shows the number of such buildings to be 125, among which are the Hudson River Rati-

road depot and numerous churches. A party of rowdles stopped a street car near Ninety-sixth street on Wednesday night and at-tempted to set fire to the dresses of the ladies, who were present in force returning from a picnic. Two policemen appeared and the rumans fied.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday the charges of the whiskey ring conspirators against Collector Bailey was dismissed. The only witness testifying being committed for trial on a charge of perjury. Commissioner Osborn, on the close of the examination announced the decision of the Court— that Mr. Bailey is honorably discharged.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the case of Musgrave against the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, in which a million and a baif of ars is involved, came up on the application o Fisk & Hatch for permission to pay over the sum porrowed from the company, and to receive the securities deposited by them on the advance of the amount referred to. The application is opposed by the plaintiff. Judge Cardozo took the papers and

The Anchor line steamship Europa, Captain Craig,

day for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry to land

The Cromwell line steamship George Washington Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Phulips, will sail from pier 16 East river at three P. M. to-day for

The stock market was strong yesterday. Govern ment securities were also strong. Gold closed at 143% a 143%.

#### Mr. Pendleton on the Financial Situation The Prospect for the Next Congress.

There appeared in yesterday's HERALD exclusively a pretty full report of a speech by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, at Grafton, to the Demo cratic State Convention of West Virginia and some thousands of other persons in mass meeting together there assembled. In this speech Mr. Pendleton elaborated his well known views on the financial situation. His position may be given in a few words, however, extracted from the body of his argument

"I am," said the distinguished orator, "hos tile to no class or interest in this country. I simply desire to be just-just to the bondholder, just to the people. I would live up with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the interest of the fivetwenties in gold, because the government promised to do so; I would pay principal and interest of the ten-forties in gold, because the government has promised to do so: I would pay the principal of the five-twenties in legal tender notes, because the bondholders agreed to receive them in payment; and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so I would not repudiate as honest bargain to make money for the public creditors." Again :- "These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions of them. Pay off these two thousand millions, and will not the legal tenders be first in the proportion more valuable?" "Since the debt was contracted in legal tenders, since it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal tenders, I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure the people, who have already suffered all the evils, whatever good may be expected from the system.

These are the views of Mr. Pendleton, and they are the democratic platform on the bond question. Whether they are or are not the republican platform we cannot positively undertake to say. It is an open question with the republicans, subject to the drift of the popular tide. The Hon, Ben Butler says that according to "the letter and the spirit of the contract and the Chicago platform the five-twenties are redeemable in legal tenders. The Hon. Thad Stevens says that these bondholders have no right to expect gold when greenbacks are the article, according to the letter and spirit of the law; and Stevens ought to know. A majority of the republicans in the House of Representatives, we have no doubt, are with Stevens and Butler; for a majority of them voted with the democrats in favor of the late resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the taxation of the bonds to the figure of ten per cent. The great body of the people out West of both parties are with Pendleton, Stevens and Butler, and it is probable that a larger proportion of the people of the East than our political philosophers can imagine are of the same way of thinking.

Congress, meantime, (both parties in both houses) has become so thoroughly and inexplicably mixed up on the money question, in all its divisions-bonds, taxes, banks, funding bills, tariffs and what not-that we can expect nothing materially changing the present state of things, at least till the next session. Besides being completely muddled on all these financial problems the members of the two houses are home to look after their own interests with their constituents. On returning home they will find the current of public opinion running in a certain direction. Each member who is a candidate for re-election and every new candidate for the next Congress will be apt to shape his course as far as possible to the prevailing views of his people. In this view we may reasonably expect that Butler, Stevens and Pendleton on money matters, will be supported by an overwhelming majority in the next House of Representatives, the bulk of which is to be elected in the coming October

and November. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, of the great Northern States, lead off in their Congressional elections in October, and the results, we dare say, will go very far to show that a predominant idea, East and West, among the people is that every legal expedient calculated to reduce and extinguish this gene ral burden of the national debt and its heavy taxations must be adopted—that the people will not have this thing continued indefinitely, but will demand such measures of legislation as will afford a fair prospect that the presen generation will live to be relieved of all these heavy taxes and official spoliations and corruptions resulting from the national debt. The payment of the interest until the time for the payment of the principal of these different sorts of bonds is fully due will not answer. The people want the principal itself extinguished as fast as the means and legal advantages possessed by the government will permit : and upon this important question we expect, we say, in the coming October Congress sional elections, an overwhelming popular vin dication of the general opinions of Stevens, Pendleton and Butler on the bonds and their redemption.

POSITION OF THE FUNDING BILL.-The House committee having in hand the Senate Funding bill proposes some sweeping amendments, some of which make the bill better, some worse. Those that make the bill better are of such a nature that they will probably upset the nice little jobs that this measure was to legalize in the interest of the Treasury ring. Therefore the bill will no longer suit the original purpose, and we hear that the Senate will not pass it and that the whole subject will go over. It is to be hoped this is true. The present Congress cannot settle the finances, and will only make them the excuse and cover for swindles; so that if the House committee has killed this bill it has blundered into a good act. We must wait to see, however, whether the committee will not smend its amendments, if the originators of the bill show "proper reasons," and whether these destructive changes are not put forth to call the said originators up to the captain's

France and the Peace of Europe.

The Marquis de Moustier and the Moniteur are again busy assuring the French people and the nations of Europe generally that the policy of the Emperor's government is a policy of peace. It is the earnest desire of the government to quiet the public mind, and no step will be neglected which is likely to have this effect. France promises to abstain from intervention in German questions, but she will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the reform movements now in progress in Austria and Turkey. It is something to know that France does not meditate war just at present. There are no doubt those who will be grateful for the news, although it is doubtful how far opinion will be affected by the announcement. It is not always safe literally to interpret the language of cabinet ministers, especially French cabinet ministers; nor would it be safe to say that the Paris Moniteur is the mos truthful of journals. We believe the peace of Europe will not be disturbed at present by a conflict between France and any of the great Powers; not because a French minister and a French journal say so, but because there is positively no reason for such conflict. It is very like France to promise her encouragement to reforming Austria and Turkey. She must be patronizing her neighbors. Some Frenchmen are, we doubt not, of opinion that the government of the Emperor would be better employed carrying out reform at home than promising encouragement to Austria and Turkey, both of which nations are showing that they are perfectly competent to take care of themselves. If the French press were only a little more free than it is the Emperor would become familiar with some such language. But the French press is not free, and the Emperor has not the opportunity of hearing or reading all that Frenchmen think of him. It is, perhaps, some consolation to Frenchmen to know that the Emperor's government is burdened with the cares of all Europe.

### Taxing Officeholders.

One of the Seymour organs makes a great outcry against a circular alleged to have been sent by the Union Republican Congressional Committee to the postmasters throughout the country, levying on them for contributions to the amount of five per cent of their official compensation. Such an outcry from either the Tammany ring or the Mozart ring in this city, or from any other democratic ring whatever, is utterly absurd and ridiculous. The practice of thus levying contributions for partisan purposes, corrupt and unjust as it is, and particularly burdensome to men of limited salaries, confiscating as it does a portion of their scanty means for the sake of bolstering up "the cause," is the old rule with the democratic party. The contributions are voluntary, "so called," but are really as much "forced contributions" as the sums exacted by an invading army from the inhabitants of a conquered country. For democrats to denounce the practice, if it is adopted by the republicans, is but a fresh illustration of the old story of pot calling the kettle black.

We must remind the postmasters now i office that they chance to occupy at the present juncture of circumstances a peculiar position If they refuse to contribute to the democratic cause they must, nevertheless, according to the Civil Tenure bill, be retained in office unless the reasons for their removal be fully and satisfactorily set forth; and even if they happen to be removed they will doubtless be restored by the action of the Senate. Our advice, therefore, to the postmasters is to hold tight their purse strings and let both democrats and republicans fight it out by themselves. with the whiskey ring, the gold ring, the Indian contractors' ring, the lobby ring or some other ring, can afford to be bled at the usual rates of partisan committees. The whiskey ring and the gold ring can stand a good deal of bleeding; they have plenty of money, and they ought to be bled. But the majority of officeholders can ill afford to be victimized in this way. They should be exempted from the tyrannous taxation of "voluntary contributions" to any party.

# Admiral Farragut in England.

In England, as in every other country which Admiral Farragut has recently visited, he has been made the recipient of the highest honors. On Tuesday last his flagship was visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburg. On Thursday Admiral Farragut made a return visit to Prince Alfred on board of the frigate Galatea, and afterwards went, by request, to Osborne House and paid a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is announced that at an early day the Admiral will take the United States vessels now in the Solent to the East. The Eastern princes and potentates will doubtless vie with their royal European cousins in showering honors upon the American admiral. If Admiral Farragut were not the solid, sensible old salt that he is his head might be as much turned by these flattering attentions as the head of Lamartine was when he travelled en prince in the East several years ago. Lamartine's visit is well remembered by many Orientals. They paid homage to him under the same impression as that of the sheik who mystified Mme. Olympe Audouard in the valley of Assy by telling her, "I became well acquainted with one of your emperors, who has travelled here," and informed her that the name of this emperor, "si noble et si bon," was Lamartine. Admiral Farragut is honored in the Old World as one of the "sovereigns" of the great republic of the New World. He is everywhere received as a worthy representative of a national power which our late civil war first fully developed and made patent to all the nations of the earth.

THE NEWS FROM HAYTI.—As will be seen by a special Cuba cable despatch published in this morning's HERALD, the revolution in Hayti has assumed an imperial turn. President Salnave has proclaimed himself Emperor and ordered all the disaffected who have taken refuge from his wrath in the foreign consulates to quit the country unless they choose to be treated as bandits. This edict, as well as the actual treatment of the foreign population by the ragamuffins of Port au Prince, had drawn forth s protest from the American Minister. The balance of the news is confined to meagre annonncements of warlike operations.

The Hitch in the Alaska Bill.

The little difficulty in regard to the passage of the bill appropriating the money to pay for Alaska is altogether a good sign. It indicates that the Senate is finally opening its eyes to the encroaching temper of the radical majority in the other House. So long as this aggressive, grasping spirit on the part of the House was aimed only at the States, or at the Executive, or at the Supreme Court, it had the sympathy of the Senate, and this body cheered and assisted. But now it is another story. Now the House, only following out the theory of its members that Congress is the government and the House of Representatives is Congress, trenches on the prerogative of the Senate. Now the House claims that it is part of the treatymaking power, and the Senate takes the alarm. Even the radicals in that body can now see that "the majority" may claim too much and that there ought to be some other rule of action besides the will of the greatest number. It seems quite probable that the Senate will carry this lately-found conviction to the extent of defeating the Appropriation bill in which the claim is made. The House will only make the appropriation in a bill fixing its right to participate in treaties, and the Senate will not accept the money on these terms. We are glad to see this collision, whatever becomes of the bill; for in this disagreement of the two houses the people will see the exact character of the claims made by the House in all important recent legislation. It is the collision of two oppressors, and whichever wins there will be some natural justice done.

#### Subsidy Jobbers and Land Grabbers.

The number of swindles practised on the government by private parties upon the pretence of furthering some great public enterprise is almost incredible. They are seen in the shape of subsidies to apocryphal lines of ocean steamships, in enormous land grants in aid of private railroad enterprises, in donations in money, lands and scrip for almost every conceivable humbug calculated to blind the eyes or fill the pockets of our national legislators. For instance, one man has the modesty to ask for a subsidy of half a million to enable him to open a coal mine, upon the plea of developing the resources of a State abundantly able to develop its own resources. Another modest individual puts in a demand for another half million to aid some mining operations in the Rocky Mountains. The biggest frauds, however, are the land grabbers. They grab at a domain covering an area as large as an ordinary State, and what they cannot cheat the Indians out of they propose to rob from Uncle Sam outright. No treasury in the world can long stand the ceaseless draughts of these swarms of jobbing leeches, and the credit of the nation will soon be imperilled unless some steps be quickly adopted to check their nefarious operations, or, as St. Patrick did the snakes and toads in Ireland, give their necks a twist or "banish them forever."

LORD STANLEY ON THE NATURALIZATION QUES-TION.—On Thursday, in the British House of Commons, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that in reply to a communication received from Mr. Seward on the question of the rights of naturalized citizens he had written to the effect that the British Ministry were prepared to accept the American view of the subject. He had declined making a treaty for the present because the royal commission had not concluded their investigation. and for the additional reason that there was not time during the present Parliament to do the subject justice. Such being the state of the case, his lordship had no hesitation in saving that a misunderstanding between the two aible This is a to be. Naturalized citizens of the United States have now virtually secured the recognition of their rights all over Germany; and the attitude now taken by Great Britain is perfectly satisfactory.

A NEGRO RIOT IN TEXAS.—The account of the deplorable negro riot at Millican, Texas, which we publish elsewhere, indicates that atrocities in that State are not committed by rebels alone. It was believed that a negro member of the Loyal League had been foully dealt with, and for the purpose of revenge a mob of half barbarous negroes, headed by a white man and a black preacher, forthwith attempted to hang a man-white, we presume. The sheriff and others prevented the execution of this design, and the result was a bloody riot, continuing for several days. The negroes, who had entrenched themselves some distance from the village, had to be dispersed by the military, and we are informed that the casualties were between fifty and sixty killed and younded. After all the trouble was ended the Loyal Leaguer, who was supposed to have been killed, turned up alive.

# MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Owen Marlow is playing the part of Terry, the Swell, in the "Lottery of Life," at McVicker's thea-

General Tom Thumb and wife, and Commodore Nutt and his affianced, the vivacious Miss Minnie Varren, held a grand reception yesterday at Ports mouth N. H., for the privilege of attending which they charged fifty cents a head. Herr Bandmann is playing a short engagement in

Glasgow, Scotland. exhibited in Georgetown, D. C., yesterday. The lions were "fed by a lady," the gymnasts tumbled about in a delightful manner, the artists did "astonishing feats" upon horseback, the clowns cracked their harmless jokes, and the whole town was delighted. Quite enough glory in one day, especially in this weather.

Keily & Leon's Minstrel Hall is undergoing exten-Keily & Leon's Minstrel Hall is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, and when finished will be one of the handsomest places of the kind in the country. It is to be magnificently furnished and uphoistered, and the dress circle will be brought further forward and the floor raised so as to make a greater seating capacity and to afford a good view of the stage from every part of the house. The troupe will inaugurate the season at their new hall on the loth of Angust.

The Fifth Avenue Opera House is likewise under-The Fifth Avenue Opera House is likewise undergoing improvements and alterations. The building has been completely gutted, the roof is now off, the south wail down, the flooring removed, and workmen are at present busily engaged in digging in the ceilar. The rebuilding of this house will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and will open about the middle of September under the management of John Brougham. It will contain a parquet and a circle of boxes, and the auditorium will be fitted up "regardless of expense." The entrance to the first circle will be on a level with the gircet, and not up one dight of stairs as before.

Banvard's will hereafter be known as "Wood's

circle will be on a level with the aircet, and not up one flight of stairs as before.

Banvard's will hereafter be known as "Wood's Museum and Theatre." Mr. George Wood, the present lessee, is busily employed in resitting up this establishment, and many important alterations and improvements have aircady been effected. The lecture from will now seat at least eight hundred people and has been decorated without regard to cost. The house will reopen under the new management of Messrs. Wood and Colville on the Sist of August, with Miss Lydis Thompson (the London favorite) and an angular burlesque company. Arrangements have

### THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

TOWNS A ST TOTAL PROPERTY.

Meeting of the Master Masons-Honors to teresting Proceedings.

men's Exchange Rooms, 51 Liberty street, there was an adjourned meeting held of the master masons neeting having been read and approved, the president, Mr. CONOVER, opened the proceedings by

calling upon the several committees to report.

Mr. A. W. Ross, on behalf of the committee of which he is chairman, reported that everything was ooking well; that the owners still encouraged them to hold out; that some few bosses had recommenced work, but in no case with more than four men; that terday than a week ago: that within ten days all the large jobs will have "worked out," and then all the

end.

Mr. Eidlitz then read a long string of reports from several morning papers, all of which were received with ridicule except the one from the HEBALD, which was declared to be the only true and impartial record of their proceedings. Mr. E. said that some of the newspapers pretend to be the friends of the workingman, but that they are his enemies, proving themselves such by exaggerating and leading the men into folly. But, said Mr. Eidintz, let the men understand that we are willing to lose one-half of our fortune, each of us, rather than submit (and this declaration was greeted with immense applause), and that we will rather pay \$10 per day to non-society men and make a breach into the Unions. (This was again received with cheers.) In the course of his remarks Mr. Eidlitz read the following list as the number of the most principal buildings now at a standstill, and which will remain so unless the journeymen will change their course: that some of the newspapers pretend to be the

buildings now at a standstill, and which will remain so unless the journeymen will change their course:—

Hariem Gaslight Co., one house on Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue; nine houses on Eighty eighth street, and their street and Third avenue; No. 77 Beckman street, one store, 25x100; New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway and Leonard street, 60x200; No. 55 Leonard street, one store, 25x100; No. 17 Franklin street, one store, 20x60; Canal and Mulberry streets, one building, 100x100; No. 180 Thompson street, one building, 100x100; No. 180 Thompson street, one building, 25x100; No. 48 East Fourteenth street, one store, 25x200; Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nincteenth streets, 20x200; devilling, Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street; five dwellings, Madison avenue and Porty-fourth street; five dwellings, Fifty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; house, Third avenue and Thirteenth street, loox300; building for coal yard, 50x250 feet and 30 feet high on Forty-second street, near North river; two dwellings on Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; store on corner of West Broadway and Franklin street; store No. 187 Broadway; house on Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; two houses on Fifty-sixth street, between same avenues; stores 160 Chambers street, 536 Broadway and Franklin street; for stores from 17s to 182 Duane street, dwellings from 8 to 12 West Forty-fifth street, store corner of Crosby and Howard streets; two houses on Fifth avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh street, and two houses on Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street is fore stores. From 77 to 86 Walker street; four stores, from 77 to 86 Walker street; four stores, from 77 to 86 Walker street; four stores, from 77 to 86 Walker street; four fluores on Madison and Fifth avenues; one store on Howard street, the Hadson River Railroad depot, two stores in Franklin street, one store in Mercer street, near Broome; house in Fortieth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; the Merchants' Bank b

Forteeth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; the Merchants' Bank building; one store in Depeyster street; church and two houses on corner of Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, covering six lots; nine houses on corner of Fourth and Charles streets; Young Men's Christian Association building, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, 190x125 feet; church on corner of Fourth avenue, 190x125 feet; church on corner of Fourth avenue, and Forty-second street; stables on Sixty-fourth street and four dweiling houses on Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue; two blocks of houses on Seventh avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fifth streets, being in all sixteen houses; church on Forty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; church on Forty-fourth street, between Sixth avenues; the houses on Forty-fourth and Madison avenue; six houses on Forty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Mr. Tostsvin spoke next and in a very feeling manner about the phrase which had been applied to some statements of the master masons. These were called "white lies" and the word "lie," Mr. Tostsvin said, "men who nave all their lives been accustomed to speak the truth cannot bear." He then passed over to the fact that the question of time or pay for a day was no question at all between the journeymen and the master masons. It was, in fact, but a small matter. The controversy was one of principle—when the journeymen should have the right to control the business of their employers. He spoke at length of the hardships imposed on the hoss by the arbitrary rules and oppressive exactions of the journeymen and concluded with giving several instances within his own knowledge where their rules operated to dwarf the ambition of young beginners at the trude.

Mr. Youk then mentioned a report that the brick-layers had exhausted their funds and said that while he rejoiced in the fact that the men find they have a harder enemy to fight than they expected, still he was sorry that they should lose, not only money out of their pock

morning and after telling him the nature of the con-troversy between the masier masons and bricklay-ers and that it was not the eight hour rule, but the claim of the journeymen to limit the ndimber of ap-prentices and forbid the bosses from working, this prominent man said, so Mr. Ross assured the meet-ing, that if the bosses succeed now they will have accomplished more for the country than any Ameri-can statesman ever did.

ing, that if the bosses succeed now they will have accomplished more for the country than any American statesman ever did.

Mr. Conover, the President, ridiculed the idea that he should be reported as commencing with eight hour men next Monday, or next Monday week, or a year hence. The strike, he said, assumes larger proportions every day. It is not the three thousand bricklayers of the city who are idle, but thirty thousand men in all kindred branches are idle also. This ought to influence the bosses to stand firm, for then they will certainly win. The remarks of the chairman called out the motion to stand by the resolutions heretofore adopted, and it was passed nem. con.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Volk in regard to apprentices, and he proposed that a register of their names be authorized, so that a boy may not run from one master to another without the knowledge and consent of his former employer. On being told, however, by Mr. Conover, that such an arrangement had already been made, Mr. Volk was satisfied and the meeting adjourned.

Brickinyers' Union No. 2. The Committee of the Bricklayers' P. B. Union No. 2 were in session yesterday from eight o'clock till five, and receiving communications from several master masons acceding to the demands of the men for eight hours work. Private property owners have also communicated with the committee and are at present negotiating for the erection of buildings on the terms advanced by the journeymen bricklayers. To-day those on strike will be paid their \$12 a week. The men speak hopefully of seeing their demand that eight hours shall constitute a lawful day's work agreed to by a majority of the master masons. Some of the men say that they have been entirely misrepisented in the statement that since the abridgement of the hours of labor they work less faithfully. On the contrary it is contended that numerous instances have recently occurred where those working on the eight hour plan have laid as many as eighteen hundred bricks per day. Numbers of the men are leaving the city daily for the West and New England. were in session yesterday from eight o'clock till

# PROVINCIAL COMITY AND COURTESY.

Arrest of an American Citizen In Halifax for

Celebrating the Fourth of July.

[From the Hailfax Citizen, July 9.]

The American citizens resident in Hailfax celebrated the anniversary of their nation's independence on the 4th inst. by dining together at the international Hotel. One of these gentlemen, we understand, not content with eating his dinner and attending the consul's levee, and not having the fear of British institutions or a proper respect; for British feelings before his eyes, made a further demonstration in honor of the occasion, and had the andactity to levoff some fireworks in the evening from his hotel window. We have not learned of what hose fireworks consisted, whether squibs, crackers or rockets; but whatever they were, they seem to have given mortal offence to some terribly loyal British subject, who gratified his anti-republican prejudices by having the aforesaid "citizen" up before the Police Court on Tuesday. We are astonished that any man could be found in the province of Nova Scotta to make complaint about such an offence—if it was an offence—against any law, municipal or provincial. It is only two years since the cladel and the ships of the feet in port acknowledged the independence annivarsary by saluting the American flag on that day, and when those representing the authorities of Great Britain here can recognize the day in so marked a manner it seems hardly becoming for any British subject, however loud his sense of "loyalty" may be, to object to any such trifling demonstration as that complained of. It surely is no crime for an American citizen to rejoice in his country's independence and to assert his nationality even in a British city by burning a few crackers on the Fourth of July or by any of those demonstrations of gladness anually resorted to on such occasions. The majority of rational minded people will pronounce the action of the informer in this case an exceedingly patry and concemptible business. The court, however, seemed to view the matter differently, for it imposed a fine of sand cooks of fourteen days' imprison

### RESULTS OF THE HEATED TERM.

Close of the Torrid Cycle-Inquests-Reported

Casualties and Deaths Yesterday.

As we anticipated, the "heated term," so called, which was marked by so many fatal cases of sunstroke, terminated quite abruptly on Thursday night by the mercury in the thermometrical tube ling from eighty-six in the forenoon to seventyfour degrees at eleven P. M. So far as could be ascer-tained at a late hour last night there were no fatal sults, although there were casualties from the heat of yesterday. From attacks in the earlier part of the week many were reported as having died at the

Annexed is a list of those on whom were held yes

INQUESTS FROM COUP DE SOLEIL. Yesterday inquests were held at Bellevue Hospita by Coroner Schirmer on the following named per-

Richard McDonald, 31 years of age and a native of England; fived at No. 425 First avenue. Ellen Fenton, 50 years of age and born in Ireland. Frederick Brandt, an Englishman, 35 years of age. Morris O'Brien, 24 years of age and born in Ire-

land.

Aaron S. Hotchkiss, 50 years of age and a native of New York.

David Taylor, aged 32 years, born in Ireland and lived at No. 36 West Fourteenth street.

Harman Remneit, 29 years of age, a native of Germany, No. 69 King street.

Harry Zeller, 48 years of age, a native of Germany, Castle Garden.

Henry Zimmerman, 36 years of age, a native of Germany, No. 5 Morris street.

astie Garden. Henry Zimmerman, 36 years of age, a native of ermany, No. 5 Morris street. John Schlorman, 32, Switzerland, No. 53 Elizabeta Bzar Ribert Heubenschien, 27, Schleswig, No. 517 East Twelfth street. Christopher Irvia, 39, Ireland, No. 59 Third ave-

nue. James Menieuphe, 39, Ireland, No. 418 West Seveneenth street.

Robert Marat, 30, Ireland, No. 108 Eighth avenue.

John Henry Blunt, 57, Germany, No. 272 avenue A.

Edward Hurley, 23, Ireland, No. 233 West Six-

BY CORONER REENAN.
Margaret Rorkray, 50, Ireland, No. 101 East Fourth Mary Seibel, 68, Germany, No. 667 Ninth avenue. Michael Eagan, 35, Ireland, No. 163 East Forty

second street.
Patrick Dix, 21, Ireland, No. 272 Tenth street.
Charles Kavanagh, 46, Scotland, 622 East Thircharles Kavanagh, 46, Scotland, 622 East Thr-teenth street.

Leonard Good Gutfleisch, 49, Germany, Sixty-ninth street and First avenue.

Mary A. Melledy, 7 months, 120th street, near Third avenue.

BY CORONER FLYNN.

Ann Burke, 30, Ireland, No. 105 Mott street.

James Gailaghy, 36, Ireland, No. 35 Wall street.

Ellen Henderson, 43, Ireland, No. 35 Wall street.

Ellen Henderson, 43, Ireland, No. 35 Widge street.

The following cases of death were yesterday reported at the Coroners' office:

An unknown man. No. 263 West Seventeenth street.

S. Nicholas, 353 West Thirty-seventh street.

R. Haggerty, No. 1 Second street.

Thomas Grogan, 306 East Twenty-sixth street.

Unknown man at the Moryue.

Mary F. Kelly, Bellevue Hospital. Lived at 214%

Mulberry street. BY CORONER FLYNN.

Mulberry street. Charles Rocheuch; 25 Rose street. Francis Dauphine, 66 Lewis street. Unknown man at the Twenty-seventh precinct

tation house. Ann Kelly, at the Morgue. Joseph Bon.der, 118 Sherin street. Unknown man at the Morgue; brought from Thir-

Unknown man, at the New York Hospital. Thomas H. Noble, 407 West Twenty-lifth street Michael Giblin, 121 West Twenty-seventh street. Infant child, 419 West Thirty-second street. Henry Heiden, 611 East Eleventh street. Thomas Maher, 339 West Thirty-first street. Michael Doran, 390 Madison Street. Charles Rellly, 228 Sullivan street.

James Connor, No. 607 Greenwich street.

An unknown man found in Livingston place.

An unknown man found in Livingston place.

Philip Knobe, 230 Third street.

Michael Hogan, 72 Ninth street.

John Kelly, Ninety-fourth street, near Third avenue.

nue.
Charles Williams, 57 High street, Brooklyn.
Luiza Hovens, of 55 Garden street, Hoboken, was
found at the corner of Walker street and Broadway.
Taken to New York Hospital.
Hugh McCafferty, aged 35, was prostrated in front
of 20 West street. Taken to Bellevne Hospital.
Julia Dexter, of 118 Chestnut street, was prostrated in the Eighth ward. She was taken home.
Myer Wertheim, German, of 40 Baxter street, was
overcome by the heat in Canai street and sent to his
home.

overcome by the heat in Canai street and sent to his home.

John Strauss, of 311 Delancey street, was found in Broadway, near Murray street. Taken to New York Hospital.

Kate Lampe, aged 53, a domestic, was prostrated while washing at 655 Eighth avenue. Taken to Bellevia Heaville.

wue Hospital.

Michael Gibbin, of 121 West Twenty-seventh street,
Michael Gibbin, of Mednesday, died at five o'clock yesterday morning. Unknown woman, found corner Greenwich and Robinson streets. Taken to the City Hospital. William Burns, No. 238 Water street. Taken to

Effects of the Heat in Brooklyn. DEATHS.

John Gibbons, a fireman, died from the effects of Peter Egan, died at No. 10 Dikeman street.

years of age, died at No. 195 York street from the effects of the heat.
William H. Grey, died yesterday morning at No. 62 Nassau street from the same cause.

Nassau street from the same cause.

CASUALTIES.

Maria Morgan, a woman about forty years of age, was prostrated by the heat in Lafayette avenue.

Henry Simpson was sunstruck in DeKalb avenue.

He was taken to the City Hospital.

Bridget Handley was prostrated by the heat on Myrtle avenue. Taken to her residence in Schenck street.

Charles Fagan was overcome with the heat at the corner of Sands and Adams streets.

Patrick O'Hara was a reserve.

Charles Fagan was overcome with the heat at the corner of Sands and Adams streets.

Patrick O'Hara was prostrated by the heat at No. 6 Hamilton avenue. Taken to the hospital.

James Dunn was prostrated by the heat in Raymond street. Taken to the hospital.

Admiral Godon has directed that the laborers employed at the Navy Yard stop work when the thermometer indicates ninety degrees and upwards. The men keep a good lookout for the weather gauge

THE ESPECTS OF THE HEAT IN YONKERS. -- Corone Smith, of Hastings, was called on Thursday to hold an inquest at Yonkers upon the body of Timothy Ryan, who was found dead on the grounds of Mr. Lilienthal, tobacconist. He is said to have been sunstruck. The same day Christian Sheker was prostrated by the heat while on his way to work.

DEATHS.

Richard Bergen, St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. Benedict Schlacker, Beacon street, Newark.

The Wenther Elsewhere.

The heat continues intense. The mercury yesterday rose above one hundred degrees. Scores of localities are equally hot to-day. Over twenty deaths occurred from sunstroke and effects of the heat and whiskey yesterday.

Washington, July 17, 1868.

The weather has slightly moderated to-day. There were six or seven sudden deaths from the effects of the heat during yesterday and early this morning among them James Magili, employed for several years past as messenger in the United States Treasurer's office.

new Orleans, July 17, 1868.

The thermometer to-day stood at 96. It has no seen above 90 during the entire season.

There were two cases of sunstroke reported to-day

The weather is very hot here. Several cases sunstroke occurred to-day, two of which providatal. The mercury indicates 98 degrees.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 17, 18
This has been the hottest day known here for rears. The thermometer at one time indicated agrees. There was one case of sunstroke. WILMINOTON, Del., July 17, 1865.
During the three days ending Thursday four fai

Nashville, Tenn., July 17, 1968. The thermometer to-day stood at 100 degrees he shade. Two deaths occurred from sunstroke. Two cases of sunstroke were reported to-da setther of which was fatal. The highest pol-eached by the thermometer to-day was 94 degrees.

The weather continues very hot. Twenty-five cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday, ten of which were fatal. Nine cases were reported up to five p. M. to-day, eight of which were fatal. The total number of cases, commencing last Monday, have been sixty-one, of which thirty-eight have proved fatal.

terday nominated for Governor John L. Edwards, of Derby; for Lieutenant Governor, Morillo Noyes, Bur-lington; for Treasurer, J. H. Williams, Bellows Pails.